

WAR TAX BILL VOTE DATE SET

Senate Decides to Dispose of Revenue Measure September 10.

At last a date has been set for voting upon the great \$200,000,000 war revenue bill. It must be finally disposed of by the Senate, Monday, September 10.

Unanimous consent to fix the date was reached late yesterday afternoon. The fact that the “conservatives” held a closure petition with fifty-seven names affixed to it convinced the “radicals” that it would be useless to fight for further time. Had the agreement not been reached, the closure petition would undoubtedly have been passed today by two-thirds of the Senate, and debate brought to a close.

The agreement stipulates that the war profits section and all amendments must be disposed of by 5 p. m., Wednesday, September 5, the income tax section by 4 p. m., Friday, September 7, and the whole bill by 4 p. m., Monday, September 10. The closure petition was withdrawn.

Compromise Not Expected.

It was odd to see the Simmons-Penrose group arranging rather amicably with the La Follette-Borah division for the agreement. Such a compromise has not been expected. Senator Simmons, who had just finished a long speech in defense of the pending bill, was witted and his gray hair wet with perspiration. In answer to Senator Hollis, of New Hampshire, Senator Simmons moved that all amendments might be considered today, even if closure was imposed. This did not entirely reassure the stocky La Follette who had numerous amendments and feared that they might be shelved.

The fighting rallied went over to talk to Senator Martin, the Democratic leader. Numerous “conservatives” including Simmons, Penrose, Smoot, Lodge, Hale, and Overman held a quick conference. And in a few minutes Simmons presented the agreement, which was accepted after little talk.

Amendments Are Offered.

Floods of amendments were immediately offered. La Follette even put in a complete substitute for the bill, raising about three and one-half billions. Debate during the day was confined to an attack on the big war measure by Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, and the reply by Senator Simmons. The Southern Senator said indignantly that he had “a good deal of money-slackness”; that men should respond with their dollars as willingly as their sons had responded to the colors. He said the bill had been “ingeniously devised” to tax war profits 75 per cent in addition to the 7 per cent tax now in the bill.

WOULD BAR TITLES FROM U. S. CITIZENS

Overman Introduces Bill Prohibiting Acceptance of Foreign Honor.

Ten thousand dollars fine and the loss of your citizenship is a pretty big price to pay for a foreign title. But that's what Senator Overman, of North Carolina, considers Americans should pay. He introduced a bill yesterday preventing American men or women from accepting “any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State or Government,” unless Congress give permission.

The penalty for violation is \$10,000 fine and forfeiture of citizenship. The bill prevents officers of the government from accepting titles, and the language of the Constitution to include the American people, explained Senator Overman. “The Constitution already prevents officers of the government from receiving foreign titles,” he said.

“I have simply extended the language of the Constitution to include the American people,” explained Senator Overman. “The Constitution already prevents officers of the government from receiving foreign titles,” he said.

The Overman bill would cover the case of Ambassador Gerard upon whose Great Britain recently conferred a title. There was much criticism of this by Germany.

Senator Overman denied yesterday that the Gerard case had influenced him in presenting his bill.

THREE FRENCH SHIPS ARE SUNK BY ENEMY

Total Destroyed During Week Was 32, Says Report.

(By the International News Service.) London, Aug. 30.—A report from the French navy states that more than 1,000 tons and one smaller vessel during the week ending last Sunday, was announced by the French admiralty today, according to dispatches from Paris.

This brings the total number of allied vessels sunk during the week up to thirty-two, including two British and one French. Great Britain lost eighteen large and five smaller ships. Italy one large and four smaller vessels.

The American schooner Laura C. Anderson has been sunk by bombs placed aboard by a German submarine crew. The destroyed vessel's crew has been landed at Portsmouth. She was of 361 tons and hailed from Philadelphia.

TROOPS IN CH; MOTHERS WEED

Gotham Citizens Bid Farewell to Guardsmen; Roosevelt Cheers.

New York, Aug. 30.—Twenty-five thousand New York State Guardsmen, armed for purposes of war, appeared, thrilled a million spectators as they marched through the city today on their way to war. Rarely before in America has such a parade been seen. Rarely before in America have such demonstrations of conflicting emotions been displayed by on-lookers.

Tears and cheers came from people standing aside by sidewalks as some expressed heart-soreness and others considered, for the moment, only the splendid courage and voluntary sacrifice of the marching men. And not a few women who waved handkerchiefs and cheered at one moment were noticed dissolved in tears the next.

Clearly, as they never had done before, the people of the city, a people loving people at heart, realized today that America is at war, and splendidly they responded to the spirit of the occasion—that “good bye, good luck, God bless you” of the city's five million people.

Gen. O'Ryan Leads.

First in line of the marching soldiers, rode Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan and his staff. Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt and his Tenth Avenue Engineers followed immediately after. In a window of their mansion at Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street, stood Mrs. Vanderbilt and a group of her friends, including Mrs. Bell, wife of Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell; Mrs. Whitman, wife of the Governor; Mrs. Spencer Eddy and others.

Many mothers along the line of march, given vantage points by courtesy of the crowd, and by virtue of wearing “relatives” hats, were waving a quickening of the breath as they recognized their sons swinging down the avenue.

Gov. Whitman, Col. Theodore Roosevelt and other notable men, were standing on the line of march. Mayor Mitchell, first at the Union League Club's stand and later at the reviewing stand at the library. Col. Roosevelt cheered enthusiastically as the soldiers swung past. He was joined by the voices of many thousands.

DAYLIGHT THIEF GETS \$5000 IN SIGNET RINGS

Loots Meyer's Military Shop in F Street During Rush Hour.

Taking advantage of an afternoon rush hour, a daylight thief, who was seen by a soldier in the Meyer's Military Shop, early yesterday afternoon, a daring robber under the very eyes of Louis Gaither, colored employee, rifled a case of signet rings valued at approximately \$500.

Gaither, who is an elevator boy in the store, did not notice the robber, who is described as being a tall white man, of about 25 years, wearing a light suit and a Panama hat, allowing him to lift the bulky tray of rings from the case. A short time afterward, the thief was seen by a soldier in the Meyer's Military Shop, early yesterday afternoon, a daring robber under the very eyes of Louis Gaither, colored employee, rifled a case of signet rings valued at approximately \$500.

JOY RIDERS CAUGHT AFTER WILD CHASE

Boys in Stolen Auto Run Down by Driver for Pullman.

Five boys, all under 16 years of age, were the occupants of a stolen auto, the property of Glen Feeney, of 203 Rhode Island avenue, which sped through the city streets at an early hour this morning on the return from a trip through the nearby country, and were discovered by Driver Herfuth, of the Metropolitan Police, at the discovery, which occurred at Fifteenth street and New York avenue, the boy at the wheel, a little chap in short pants, started south for his life, and the other four, who were in a chase at a dizzy pace, sometimes hitting the road at fifty miles an hour, and had arrived at the top of the Monument Hill when the larger car of the superintendent of metropolitan police ranged up beside the stolen auto, making the arrest.

Herfuth was only able to get two of the marauders, whom he took to headquarters. The other three, who were in the automobile, were taken to the station and the “joy ride” had been planned in the afternoon and that the riders were on the home stretch when they were discovered.

The two boys gave their names as Frank Hogan, of 115 Rhode Island avenue northeast, and Malcolm Haines, of 203 T street northeast. Hogan declared that he was 16 years of age, while Haines gave his age as 14. The latter was clad in dark blue knicker pants and was in his shirt sleeves.

The other boys were said, by the ones caught, to have been John Dent, 15 years of age, and Eddie and Bernie Widmayer, 14 and 16, respectively. All the boys live in the same neighborhood.

After the capture of these “joy riders” was made the police had been informed by the case of another 15-year-old “joy rider,” who declared that he was August Linder, of 3715 Grant road northwest.

War Price of \$2.20 a Bushel Set for Wheat by Wilson On Advice of Committee

Figure Below Mark Recently Quoted for Cash Transactions in Chicago Market—Expect Adverse Comment to President's Action.

Two dollars and twenty cents a bushel will be the standard price for the 1917 wheat crop, President Wilson last night set this price upon the recommendation of the special committee of the Food Administration, headed by A. Garfield. The President stated that Herbert Hoover had no part in fixing this price and has expressed no opinion upon it.

The price, which is for No. 1, Northern wheat, is below prices recently quoted for cash transactions in the crop at Chicago. It is put into effect as an intermediate step between the uncontrolled prices which have prevailed and the \$2 price set for the 1918 crop in the food control bill. The President declares this price will be rigidly adhered to by the Food Administration, which may purchase the entire crop if necessary, and believes that with the Food Administration's regulation of the whole wheat industry lower prices for flour and bread will result.

The committee's decision is considered the war, the necessity of encouraging the producer, the necessity of lowering the cost of living and the effect of the sudden termination of the war.

Its decision, the committee says, is based upon the President's instructions upon the cost of production plus a fair profit throughout the entire country.

The President's statement follows: “Section 11 of the food act provides, among other things, for the purchase and sale of wheat and flour by the government, and appropriates money for the purpose. The purchase of wheat and flour for our allies, and to a considerable degree for our own country, has been placed under

the control of the food administration. I have appointed a committee to determine a fair price to be paid in government purchases. The price now recommended by that committee—\$2.20 per bushel at Chicago for the basic grade—will be rigidly adhered to by the food administration.

“It is the hope and expectation of the food administration, and my own also, that this step will at once stabilize and keep within moderate bounds the price of wheat for all transactions throughout the present crop year, and, in consequence, the prices of flour and bread also. The food act has given large powers for the control of storage and exchange operations, and these powers will be fully exercised. An inevitable consequence will be that financial dealings cannot follow their usual course. Whatever the advantages and disadvantages of the order, it cannot function well under such disturbed and abnormal conditions as now exist. In its place the food administration now fixes for its purchases a fair price, and the committee, representing all interests and all sections, and believes that thereby it will eliminate speculation, make possible the conduct of every operation in the full light of day, maintain the publicly stated price for all, and, through economies made possible by stabilization and control, better the position of consumers also.

“The committee, I am sure, will have taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendation I determine the government's fair price, nor has he in any way interfered with the free market of the country.”

Arrests Show Hundred Per Cent Gain, Following Publicity Given to Vice

An increase of 100 per cent in the number of arrests made by the police of the Fourth precinct whose beats cover the notorious Four-and-a-half street district, shows a tremendous boost in the activity of the police of the city in attempting to check nuisances arising from the existing conditions since The Herald first called attention to vice in that section and demanded action by the District police.

Arrests Increase.

From Friday, August 17 to Friday August 24, the week before The Herald directed publicity toward organized vice in the southwest, there were but twelve arrests made on charges of drunkenness and but twelve for disorderly conduct. During the week following the publication of articles on the immoral area plainly from Friday of last week until last night, there were twenty-two arrests made because of drunkenness and twenty-four for disorderly conduct.

In other words, the arrests of intoxicated men and women in the Four-and-a-half street district have increased 83.3 per cent and the arrests on charges of disorderly conduct have increased 100 per cent during the first week of publicity aimed by The Herald at organized vice.

The increase in the number of arrests made by the Fourth precinct patrolmen shows that marked action is being taken by the Metropolitan police to abate nuisances caused by the sale of liquor and by the open existence of lewd and vicious conditions on the streets and in the alleys of the southwest.

As yet no move has been reported from the police headquarters in regard to an attempt to check the source of the trouble in the southwest—the places where liquor is sold in such quantities to intoxicate the buyers. The houses in which it is sold are the source of the trouble, going on. It has again been pointed out by The Herald that the arrest of the men and women after they have broken the law is simply checking the nuisance, not attacking the real source of the trouble.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

SAIS U-BOAT TOLL IS LESS

Navy Department Official Believes Further Improvement Will Come.

“The submarine situation has been improved—much improved.” This was the declaration yesterday of a high official in the Navy Department in close touch with all operations of our fleets in the North Sea, the North Atlantic and the English Channel. He gave official confirmation to the reports of the success of our flotillas published in The Washington Herald some weeks ago. Our flotillas are being constantly increased, and he predicts that the submarine toll will be steadily reduced from now on.

No submarines have yet been captured. But there is evidence that cannot be neglected to show that they have been sunk. Means of protection have been devised whereby the loss of vessels has been reduced to one-half of 1 per cent of those so protected. Many merchantmen are carried in convoys. And in the meantime, while the British destroyers, chasers and airplanes are scouring every mile of this area in which submarines are active.

They have driven the sea wolves far out into the open sea. They are no longer permitted to lurk about the close-drawn lines of trade. They can attack only scattered ships.

“Depth Charge” Fatal.

They are compelled to remain most of the time under water. Even there they are not safe. The “depth charge” has stripped them of this protection. One slighted, lurking submarine is as good as gone. A destroyer can be directed over the spot where she lies and sink her with a single shot.

The only reason why the Navy Department has not made a more definite statement on the anti-submarine campaign is that “it” has learned to stimulate losses. It has been learned that when attacked a submarine will now emit a large volume of oil, and even cast drifts of plankton and other debris, carried for the purpose, in order to make the attacker believe he has scored a fatal hit.

During the winter, it is believed at the Navy Department, with shorter days and rougher weather, will not work to the benefit of submarines. While the chasers will be driven in closer to shore, and even the destroyers will be more restricted in action in the icy gales which blow over the North Sea from October to April, the winter conditions will work also to the disadvantage of the submarines.

COL. REICHMANN HEARS CHARGES

Officer Present When Mrs. Anderson Appears Before Committee.

The American wife of a Canadian army officer swore yesterday before a Senate subcommittee that she had heard Lieut. Col. Carl Reichmann, of the United States army, utter what she considered disloyal and pro-German sentiments.

The woman was Mrs. James Anderson, wife of a Canadian army officer. She had rushed here from the Pacific Coast to give her testimony. Wearing the long translucent tulle, but stimulated by her zeal, she told her story.

It was Mrs. Anderson who wrote the original letter to Senator Poincaré which resulted in Reichmann's nomination as a brigadier general being held up. She said she had written the letter the very night after the tea in Chicago, August 2, when Reichmann is said to have asserted that:

“This country was wrong in sending troops abroad. The Germans were justified in bombing towns. And like sentiments.

Sorry She Made Charge.

Mrs. Anderson wore a blue tailored suit and a new purple velvet hat. Although ordinarily of a nervous temperament, the only sign of unrest she displayed was when she continually twisted her white gloves in her hands.

“I am so sorry I made this exposure,” she told the committee. “I do not like to be involved in matters of this kind. But I felt it my duty.”

In so low a voice that the three members of the subcommittee strained their ears to hear, she repeated the charges she made in the letter to Senator Poincaré.

Reichmann Shows Strain.

It was said later that her testimony conflicted with that of every other witness heard thus far. Capt. William H. Patterson, U. S. A., was astonished when he heard that Col. Reichmann had been credited with such utterances. Col. and Mrs. S. L. Faison, who, like Patterson, were at the Chicago tea, testified recently that they had not heard Reichmann say what Mrs. Anderson alleges he said. These witnesses said that the officer expressed facts not sentiments.

Reichmann stoutly denies the charges. At the hearing yesterday, which like the others, was behind tightly closed doors, he looked a broken man. It is said that he feels keenly the allegation that he is disloyal to the country and the army in which he has served thirty-six years, the first three as an enlisted man.

Although she was on the stand three hours today, the committee did not feel that it was through with Mrs. Anderson. She will be recalled tomorrow, Senators Poincaré, and Washington, Weeks, of Massachusetts, and Fletcher, of Florida, who compose the sub-committee, intend to go to the case thoroughly.

British Ship Sinks; 6 Die.

An Atlantic Port, Aug. 30.—Six lives were lost in the sinking of the British steamship Verdi, of 7,000 tons, it was reported here today. The victims were mostly women and children. The ship was carrying 112. The Verdi left this port for England August 12.

AUSTRO-HUN GENERAL AT ODDS OVER RETREAT; PRUSSIAN OFFICER SUICIDE

Austrian Fleet Is Bottled Up Huns Flee from Renewed Onslaughts of Victorious Italian Army.

The Austrian fleet is bottled up in the harbor of Pola. The Italian and English monitors, newest creatures of the modern war, continue their battering of the Herma. And the Herma alone stands between the Italians and Trieste. The conquest of the Bainsizza plateau has been completed. Mont San Gabriele and San Daniele are completely invested, and the Austrians are ready to make a combined land and naval assault on the last defense of Austria's Adriatic metropolis.

That is the summary of the reports from Rome and the battle front received at the Italian Embassy here yesterday. Only a possible lack of ammunition for the tremendous expenditures of shell required can delay the city's fall. Even this, the enemy is ready to sacrifice for a little while. For the United States has assured Italy of her support and Italy's own munitions factories are organized as never before.

German Aid Dispatched.

Extensive German aid has been dispatched to the defense of Trieste. It is admitted that the Herma will be a hard nut to crack. But the Italians are confident they will crack it. It is regarded of the greatest significance that German troops have been sent to assist the Italian army in a fight that has been particularly Austria's own. It is regarded as a sure indication of the desperate straits to which both the Teuton empires have now come.

“For five days,” the dispatch to the embassy states, “the Gulf of Trieste has been under the constant fire of the Italian artillery and the guns of the Italian and British monitors.”

“The monitors have been protected by torpedo boats and motor boats. Their fire against the Herma has been directed by Italian aviators, who have wireless back the points of concentration of all the Austrian forces. Not a single Austrian airplane has been seen. The monitors have returned unscathed. While their fire has been directed at the Austrian batteries.

Fleet Trapped in Harbor.

“The Austrian fleet is out of action, trapped in the harbor of Pola. Evidence multiplies that Austria is worried about Trieste. It is believed that the Austrian fleet has 300 persons have been arrested and interned there, while the civil evacuation of the city goes on. Many Germans have been captured among the defenders and many Italians, who have been forced to serve in the Austrian armies and deserted at the first opportunity.

The victorious troops on the Bainsizza plateau are engaged in gathering the enormous amounts of booty left by the Austrians. The Austrians have been dislodged from Nakobli on the eastern edge of the plateau, and the forest of Taravio has been invaded. As the result of the Italian advance, all of the Austrian hospitals in the Taravio-Aldusino-Gomen zone have been evacuated and the wounded removed to Lubiana.”

BANDIT HOLDS POLICE AT BAY FOR AN HOUR

When Caught \$1,005 Is Found, Portion of \$9,000 Stolen.

(By the International News Service.) Chicago, Ill., Aug. 30.—One lone bandit, Edward Wheeler, alias “The Ammunition Kid,” was held for participation in the Winslow payroll robbery and murders, this afternoon stood off more than a hundred police for an hour in a cottage on Thomas street, he emptied a automatic revolver into the ranks of the police with such skill that three officers fell wounded and the police believed they had a band of robbers surrounded.

At 5 o'clock “The Ammunition Kid” drafted from the bullet-riddled house and made a wild dash for safety. A dozen policemen hurried themselves upon Wheeler as his revolver barked its last defiant shot.

Then cautiously the police closed in on the cottage and found it empty. In the bottom of a market basket the police found \$1,005, done up in parcels, untouched since they had been ripped from the hands of Barton Allen, one of the two men killed when the Winslow Bros. Company was robbed of nearly \$9,000.

The wounded were George Clements, shot in the arm, fractured; Detective Terrence Kelly, flesh wound; and Detective William O'Neil, arm fractured.

FIVE PEACE WORKERS CHASED FROM TOWN

Citizens of Wisconsin Disapprove Plans of Pacifists.

Hudson, Wis., Aug. 30.—Secretary Lochner, publicity agent; William Charles Kruse, president of the New York Brotherhood Welfare Association; Miss Florence Matrolo of New York, president of the Workers' Council, her woman secretary, and a woman stenographer of the headquarters of the National People's Council, were chased out of town this evening by a mob.

The action followed plans of the People's Peace Council to arrange for a meeting at Hudson, denying he granted permission to the National People's Council to hold its conference in this city, asked local authorities to go as far as constitutional rights would permit in preventing the conference.

Failure of His Troops to Hold Italians in Check Cause—Kerensky May Order 4,000 Russian Soldiers to Face Firing Squad—Cadorna's Men Are Unchecked.

(By International News Service.) Rome, Aug. 30.—Friction has arisen between the German and Austrian high commands, according to the Idea Nazionale. The newspaper says that the Vienna government urgently requested immediate German reinforcements to fill the gaps in the Austrian lines and stem the Italian advance on Trieste and northward from the Bainsizza plateau, but that Field Marshal von Hindenburg replied he could not spare troops for this purpose. It is reported that a lively controversy between the two high commands ensued.

“STRATEGICAL” DIFFERENCES.

Hindenburg is said to have advised Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorff, the Austrian chief of staff, to retire from his present line, which he terms “strategically untenable.” The Austrian chief replied, it is asserted, that he means to hold the eastern extremity of the Bainsizza plateau at all costs, and therefore must decline to heed Hindenburg's advice.

Uses Pistol to Kill Self.

Austrian prisoners today told how one of the most important Austrian military leaders on the Carso front, Brig. Gen. Rosig, committed suicide a few days ago. Seeing the position which he had been ordered to hold at all cost, being overrun by the Italians, Gen. Rosig shot himself dead with his pistol, the prisoners assert.

Kerensky's Iron Hand.

London, Aug. 30.—Four thousand Russian soldiers will be shot as deserters by Russian firing squads if they do not return to the front by September 10, Premier Kerensky has threatened, voiced at the close of the Moscow conference.

“It hurts us to the very soul, but for the salvation of our country, we will kill with all our soul,” the Russian front yesterday abandoned their position to the east of Isonzo, inviting a very important Russian advance, are expected to be the first to be hit by the restitution of the death penalty. Gen. Korniloff, the commander-in-chief, has been back from the front for twenty-four hours. “Blood-and-iron” is expected to make a gruesome example of some of the traitors to the Russian cause.

It As the third consecutive day that the Russian war office has been ordered to report wholesale desertions on the southern front, they continue, the worst is feared.

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Everywhere the conception is growing that Woodrow Wilson has sounded forth the rallying cry which evicts Germany from the world. The aim of the allied nations hitherto have been admittedly indefinite and diffuse. Forced into battle by the onrushing Teuton war, they have fought back bravely, but—some to avenge the rape of Belgium, some for Alsace-Lorraine, some for a free Balkan state, some for the integrity of their own borders, some for the freedom of the seas and some for the renewal of international agreements and the pledged word of nations.

War Cry Sounded.

Into this swirling mixture of elements in suspense, the President has injected a crystallizing agent. “Down with the Hohenzollerns!” he has cried.

And evidence is rapidly accumulating here tonight that in this end the allies see the attainment of all their aims. It was the German war office, the authority that was responsible for all the enumerated offenses. No more firm purpose of amendment can be pledged by Germany than the elimination of this one imperial cause of all the trouble. It is along these lines that the administration sees European sentiment developing.

There was a distinctly more optimistic air about the State Department yesterday. It was largely due to the unexpectedly favorable tone of comment in the British press upon the President's note. It was that further developments along these lines might soon be expected.

Indirect methods will not be relied upon to bring the President's words to the German mind. The German mind, periments with the garbled manner in which his phrase, “Too proud to fight” was used in Germany has convinced the President that transmission through British, neutral and finally German hands is far from satisfactory.

Hundreds of thousands of copies of the President's note will probably be showered over and within the German lines from allied airplanes.

Translation Prepared.

A German translation of the President's words is now being prepared by the German government. It is hoped, it is hoped, will be as compelling as is the original text.

So far there has been no intimation of any reply to the Pope's note by either the other allies or the central powers. The State Department seems to be little concerned with that. These two things are taken to mean that the department is well satisfied that the allies at least will follow President Wilson's lead.

Austrians Beaten Back.

Rome, Aug. 30.—General Cadorna's second army contented itself in the last twenty-four hours with beating off an incessant series of violent attacks on the Bainsizza plateau. Again and again the Hapsburg troops pressed forward from their last line of defense on the blood-soaked Bainsizza plateau. All their assaults were snuffed out in their incipency by the Italian fire.

In some cases the Austrian infantry dashed forward with reckless gallantry despite the fact that the storming waves were being decimated. Fierce man-to-man grappling ensued, always with the same result: the Austrians streaming back, shattered and beaten.”

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